

THE NUR AF SHAN

Vol. IX.

LUDHIANA:—July 28th, 1905.

No 30.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

London, July 21.

The Japanese ships are increasingly active and are appearing at Pochkevitch Bay southward of Vladivostok, and Korniloff Bay and Anna Bay at the mouth of the Amur. Cruisers are bombarding townships.

The inhabitants of Vladivostok and Nikolaevsk are fleeing inland.

London, July 21.

The Mayor of Seattle met Baron Komura and staff on the pier and conducted them to a special train. The railway magnate Mr. Hill placed his own car at the disposal of the party for the journey to Washington.

M. de Witte has arrived in Paris.

London, July 22.

M. de Witte had an interview of upwards of an hour with M. Rouvier in Paris this afternoon.

M. de Witte has also had an interview with President Loubet.

The Japanese have floated the Russian man of war *Poltava*.

The congress at Moscow has displayed remarkable independence and unanimity.

Princes Dolgorukoff and Trubetskoi and other nobles were most outspoken in denouncing the existing regime.

The congress resolved that it was useless to again approach the Tsar, and resolved to appeal to the people, emphasising the misgovernment of the country and the imperative need of reform.

London, July 22.

Persistent reports are current in Berlin and St. Petersburg of an impending meeting between the Tsar and the Kaiser on the coast of Sweden.

London, July 23.

Reuter's correspondent wires from St. Petersburg that the Tsar left Peterhof this morning on board the *Standard* for Borgo in Finland to meet the Kaiser at dinner on board the *Hohenzollern* this evening.

London, July 22.

An Official statement issued at Constantinople says that as the Sultan was leaving the mosque yesterday after Salamluk a bomb was exploded in the courtyard, resulting in several of the Sultan's attendants being killed and wounded. His Majesty was not hurt, and displayed his usual composure and courage, and drove back to the palace bowing to the people as if nothing had happened.

Unofficial accounts of the outrage state that forty were killed. Later accounts of the bomb explosion at Constantinople state that twenty-four persons were killed and fifty-seven injured, and fifty-five horses were injured.

London, July 22.

A terrible boiler explosion occurred on board of a small cruiser named *Bennington* at San Diego, California. The bulk of the deck was blown into the air, twenty-seven being killed and seventy injured.

It now appears that 39 were killed and eighty injured and 21 are missing on board the cruiser *Bennington* from the explosion.

Simla, July 22.

It is generally felt here that a crisis is at hand, and Mr. Brodrick's next remarks on the military controversy are eagerly awaited. There appears to be little doubt that if any severe strictures are by any chance passed on Lord Curzon for his recent speech the Viceroy will undoubtedly resign, and it is fully recognised in official circles that such a course on his part would cause the utmost consternation throughout the country.

I regret to say that the Viceroy has been by no means well during the last week. The meeting of the Executive Council which was to have been held yesterday was postponed owing to His Excellency's indisposition. The latest news is that Lord Curzon is confined to his bed and is not at all fit this morning.

London, July 24.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Tsar was accompanied only by his brother the Grand Duke Michael and a Court Minister.

The Russian Foreign Office was not represented. This is possibly owing to consideration of French feelings.

There will be a second meeting on board the *Standard* to-day, and the Tsar will return to Peterhof in the evening.

It is authoritatively stated that the Emperor William initiated the meeting. His Majesty informed the Tsar from Sweden that he was desirous of seeing His Majesty in order to convince him of the sincerity of the German policy towards Russia.

Probably the Emperor William was anxious to contract the effect of Prince Arisugawa's cordial reception in Germany and the German participation in the Japanese loan. The real significance of the meeting of the two monarchs is, however, only surmisable.

M. de Witte knew nothing of the approaching meeting before he started for Paris.

It is pointed out in official circles that the exchange of views between the Emperors is calculated to assist the labours of the Russian plenipotentiaries by promoting a general *entente* in the affairs of the Far East.

The Emperors' yachts only met at 10 last night, but visits were immediately exchanged, the monarchs separating at 1-30 in the morning.

London, July 24.

General Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar.

Lord Chelmsford is appointed Governor of Queensland.

A terrible outbreak of mob violence has taken place at Nijai Novgorod against all well dressed persons the mob pursuing them into their houses. Many have been killed and wounded.

London, July 25.

The Tsar has returned to Peterhof.

There are endless theories as to the motives of the imperial meeting—from a natural desire of the sovereigns to discuss the political problems confronting Europe to the design of the Kaiser to combine Germany, Russia and France against Japan in view of the peace negotiations.

Baron Komura has arrived at New York, where the Japanese Colony welcomed him with loud cheering, a band playing the Japanese national air.

Mr. Brodrick yesterday received a City deputation, which pointed out to him the disabilities of British oil firms in Burma.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"By prayer let me wrestle,
And he will perform;
With Christ in the vessel
I smile at the storm."

Industrial and commercial institutions of all kinds are to the fore in India. This is one of the principal signs of progress. Government service has ceased to be the only avenue to wealth and honour. The success of man enterprises has stimulated effort in the direction of trade and manufacture. The example of Japan has strongly influenced India. The railways which now cover India like a net-work open easy and cheap communication with the sea ports, thus bringing the remote cities of the interior and even of the far north in touch with the centres of import and export. For all this we may well rejoice. It means increase of wealth, a larger reward for the labourer and the artisan and a general improvement in the style of living for the masses.

It is gratifying to notice that our Christian people are preparing to take advantage of these conditions. The following taken from the Christian Patriot is an illustration of the enterprise now manifesting itself among Christians:

"A Christian Industrial Company has been organized in Fatehgarh. Already two hundred and seventeen shares have been subscribed for at Rs. 10 each. The object of the company is to furnish a safe investment for the Christian community of Fatehgarh and to provide remunerative labour for Indian Christians. To the above end the employment of Hindu and Mohammedan labour is discouraged." For the encouragement of labourers they are made sharers in the profits, one-fourth of all profits being divided among those in service for 6 months or more in proportion to the value of their wages. For the present the company is prepared to manufacture tents and has made a beginning in the tanning of leather. The intention is to tan leather by the English and American methods as soon as the company has gained some experience. It is the hope of the promoters of the company that it may prove a valuable adjunct to the missionary agencies in Fatehgarh, furnishing labor for the large number who are being gathered into the Christian community there and to the young men coming out of the Boarding School, encouraging thrift and the desire to save, and creating a spirit of independence and self-reliance on the part of the community."

It now seems probable that peace will speedily be proclaimed between Russia and Japan. The place for the

meeting of the representatives has been fixed at Washington, but owing, no doubt, to the heat in the capital city they will meet first of all at Portsmouth in New Hampshire, a popular summer resort.

There will no doubt be much sparring and manoeuvring on the part of the vanquished to escape the full consequences of defeat. The effort to drag China into the Conference is no doubt due to Russian influence. We hope that Japan will be fairly dealt with by the European Powers, because anything short of fair dealing will result in future trouble. A peace based upon righteousness is the only lasting peace.

The Khassia Hills revival still continues and seems to be growing in power and extent. We give below another contribution from the Rev. I. P. Jones of Sylhet:

"It is the custom in Cherrapoonjee as in many other places to invite all the Christian workers of the District to meet the Missionary in the chief station several times a year. Such a meeting was held at Cherrapoonjee on the 28th of June, and special interest was attached to this gathering because a second very powerful Revival wave had passed over the neighbourhood the previous few days. I was invited to attend the meetings and to witness the great work of God and especially the new phase of it which the second out-pouring of the Spirit had effected. Christ says 'Many have desired to see those things which ye see.' I felt a desire to see the things I have been trying to describe from hearsay and from letters received.

From the time I left the plains and began to come in contact with Khassies as I ascended the hill I watched for the first signs of the Revival. About three miles below Cherrapoonjee I saw a crowd of young men who were speaking very loudly. Here I thought, is a party of men moved by the Spirit, but when I went near I found they were only excited over a game of cards. I then imagined that the Revival had not reached so far; but having gone a few yards further. I heard some singing and found a girl about 14 or 15 years of age sweetly singing a hymn about Heaven. She took no notice of me though I passed very near her. Presently four or five others joined her and all sang together waving their hands and moving about most gracefully and looked intensely earnest and happy.

Soon after I reached Cherra the bell rang for service and almost immediately singing was heard in the chapel and by the time I went in when the second bell had been rung the singing was going on in full swing. We were in the service until after 11 o'clock, but the hours passed so quickly and pleasantly that I forgot everything even fatigue of the journey to Cherra. The first impression I had seen it seized me even before I took my seat, that it was a con-

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gregation of people thoroughly happy and full of joy. The singing went on for some time after we had entered, then the missionary called a young man to read a portion of the word of God and to lead in prayer. There was nothing remarkable about this part of the service, though there was a tone of earnestness especially in the prayer and the same could be said about all those who engaged in prayer that night. The following day, when some persons were praying I felt that I was lifted up to Heaven, though I could not understand the language. I felt that the people were speaking face to face with God and that on my behalf, and when I heard the words "Sylhet" "Bengal" and "all India" a thrill of joy passed through me like an electric shock. One young man had only been filled with the Spirit the night before. He had come in that day from one of the villages and had been suddenly seized by the Spirit and became partly unconscious. His face attracted my attention at the first meeting on Wednesday, and his prayer gave me a mixed feeling of terror and joy.

The Revival began in Cherrapoonjee in March and at first it was manifested in penitential weeping and sobbing, the whole congregation in tears, confessing their sin, agonizing in prayer for mercy, pleading for salvation &c. This went on for weeks, then came a time of trial and the faith of many were put to the test, but they came out as victors. Then the prayers became more fervent and a deep longing for another wave of blessing came over them, and towards the end of June, just three months after the first Pentecostal shower a second flood of blessing came and this time as a fullness of joy and this has taken possession of all classes. There are two outlets for this joy, or rather it is manifested in two ways, by singing and by the changed faces of the Christians. *Such singing*—it is doubtful whether such singing can be heard anywhere outside Wales, if even in Wales itself. The people sing not only with their voices but with all their bodies, and why should not men praise God with their hands and their feet as well as with their tongues? After attending a service in Cherrapoonjee one can understand why men should say at Pentecost that the apostles were full of wine. That would be the first impression at Cherra, but only for a moment. Just look at the faces. Are they the faces of drunkards? Their bodies sway to and fro, but look at their hands lifted up towards Heaven, they are surely receiving some invisible gifts from God's. What is that fire in the eye! that intense earnestness in the face? Even when they dance there is joy in every step in every movement. No, it cannot be drunkenness. What is it then? Is it excitement? There is excitement, but it must have some cause, and the cause must be very powerful and holy to create such a change in the very features of the people. Can it be anything else but the Holy Spirit of an omnipotent God?

It is usual to have reports of the work at these meetings but this time no reports in words were necessary, they were exhibited by the Holy Spirit. He took the lead at the meetings and turned them into services of praise.

Three long services were held on Wednesday, with two very short intervals. We were in the chapel for 12 hours and the large chapel which comfortably seats over 500 people was full and over-crowded at one service.

If I give my impressions of the services further I would say that the intense joy has been caused by the feeling of victory over sin. The day reminded me of a day of rejoicing after a great and decisive victory in war. Whenever they came across a line in a Hymn, where Satan or sin is spoken of as defeated, the people became delirious with joy and they repeated the line or lines a score of times. The same can be said of the Cross. Whenever they went to Calvary, they seemed determined to stay there, they would not leave the place. Hundreds of times they would repeat the lines about the Death of Christ. The doctrines of the Cross must have been written indelibly on their hearts.

I have already referred to the changed features of many of the people. I sometimes asked myself the question. "Are they human beings?" "Are they in the flesh?" There was a spirituality about them that I shall never forget.

I was also greatly impressed by the way the Missionaries have allowed the Spirit of God to lead them. All the missionaries would have condemned this frenzied joy a year ago. If God had consulted them as to the form the Revival should take not one would have suggested the form it has taken, and I believe they would have voted against it. *Dancing in the house of God?* The idea would have been repugnant, but the Holy Spirit came, and took His own way of working. He gently led the Missionaries and the good old puritan deacons, and almost unknown to themselves they began to enjoy the wild exciting scenes, as much as the young people do. There was a willingness to follow the lead of the Spirit, and I feel certain that they will be guided again by the same Spirit to lead the people to still higher joys. When the Spirit is poured on all India may we as Missionaries in other part be similarly led to accept the Holy Spirit in whatever form He appears.

The Revival in this present form cannot last nor is it necessary that it should do so, but the effect of it will never be effaced, *never*. It will be a glorious handle with which God and man can lay hold of men who have felt the power to bring them again to the path of righteousness, when they are inclined to go astray. To many it will be a power that will grow stranger every day as they get nearer the Home-land, but to some who have rejected the Spirit's power the consequences will be terrible.

I witnessed the return of an old prodigal who had left his Father's house over 30 years ago. I heard of another



old man who was received into the Church in one of the villages near, when the elders began to question him. He asked permission to pray before answering, and he prayed so powerfully that no one wanted any answers afterwards.

One incident has affected a large number of people. The King of the place, who is not a Christian (Cherra is a semi independent State) had some ceremony in connection with his installation as a King. He was marching in state and a band of music with him, when they all heard singing of religious hymns. They all stopped and searched around but could find no singers anywhere. This had a wonderful effect on the King and his followers.

May this Revival spread throughout all India! There never has been such praying for India and never such hungering and thirsting for the Spirit in India as there is to-day. The people in the Khassia Hills are praying for all India. When a Telegram was received at one of the services of a Revival in South Arcot (Madras) the joy of the Khassias was unbounded, they felt that God was answering their prayers.

"THE MIRACLE OF JAPAN."

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—There seems to have been a strange confusion in the correspondence on "the Miracle of Japan." It has been not only assumed but asserted that the energy, capacity and courage the Japanese are now showing are the results of Buddhism. Why Shintoism is left out does not appear, unless it be that the extolling of Buddhism is the popular thing at present. But if this capacity and courage are the fruits of Buddhism, then the natural law has been reversed, and the seed does not bear fruit after its kind. Buddhism is pre-eminently the nerveless, forceless, purposeless religion of the world. Its heaven, and so the goal of its devout adherents, consists in the escape from all desire, and with it from all activity. It is impossible that the deified Buddha, with hands folded in unbreakable repose, and mind lost in perpetual meditation, should inspire men to energetic thought and courageous action. Shintoism, with its ancestor worship and love of family and country, has certainly a more defensible claim to being the source of Japan's greatness. But no one who has seen the Shinto temples, with the hideous grinning Inneres between which the worshipper stands as he clasps his hands, goes through with a brief prayer while not even turning his eyes from what is going on about him, and then giving the bell-rope two or three jerks turns and goes out, is likely to see in Shintoism a source of anything good and uplifting.

The Japan of fifty years ago was the Japan produced by Shintoism and Buddhism, the Japan whose doors Commodore Perry and his American ships had to force open

with cannon to the commerce of the West. Was there anything in that Japan that the admirers of Buddhism have held up to the admiration of the world?

The Japan of to-day is the result of the influence of Western nations on a people capable of quickly assimilating and splendidly carrying out the ideals received from those nations. It is not hard to believe that Christianity has had a very large part in the developing of those ideals. And it certainly is remarkable to have the fruits of this influence of Christian nations on Japan proclaimed as proof that Christianity is not needed for the highest development of a people. Admiral Togo, perhaps the most admired of all the Japanese, is a striking instance of the fact that the religious and secular life of the West have worked together in producing the Modern Japan. Togo is a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, U. S. A., and is not only a Christian but an office holder, a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church of Japan. Another Elder in the same church was Captain Akiyama, who rallied his company, called "the Jesus Company" at the battle of Liao-Yang, at a point where his regiment and two others were faltering and by his splendid bravery saved them from defeat and disgrace. His eye was pierced by a bayonet, and still he fought. When his dead body was found it was discovered that it had seven bullet wounds in it. After death he was promoted to the rank of Major and given the decoration of the Golden Kite.

I have no zeal to prove that Christianity makes fighters of men. But that it produces earnestness of purpose and courage and faithfulness, it is too late in the world's history for one to deny, without marking himself as hopelessly blinded by prejudice. And as the well-wishers of Japan desire the growth of these qualities, they may well wish for the spread of Christianity in that land.

H. FORMAN

Jhansi.

NABOTH'S VINEYARD.

BY ROBERTSON TROWBRIDGE.

My neighbor hath a little field,
Small store of wine its presaea yield,
And truly but a slender hoard
Its harvest brings for barn or board.
Yet through a hundred fields are mine,
Fertile with olive, corn, and vine;
Though autumn piles my garner high,
Still for that little field a sigh,
For, ah! methinks no otherwhere
Is any field so good and fair.
Small though it be, 'tis better far
Than all my fruitful vineyards are,
Amid whose plenty sad I pine—
"Ah, would that little field were mine!"
Large knowledge void of peace and rest,
And wealth with pining care possess—
These by my fertile lands are meant.
That little field is called Content.

—From Scribner's Magazine.

The eye of faith must have the light of God. His word illumines the way. No other light shines on the path that leads to peace; all else is dark—a wilderness of doubt and death.

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THE ANTI-AMPUTATION JAPS.

T. L. CUYLER.

A SONG IN THE HEART.

BY JOHN T. SULLIVAN.

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When thou hast thanked God for every blessing sent,
what time will there be for murmur or complaint?

"If any one wants to know the best qualification he could have for winning souls, it is this, that his own soul be won. If God puts into your hearts a word for some one else, we may be sure that he has prepared that other heart to receive it, just as he has prepared us to deliver it. Winning men to Christ does not require eloquence or learning, or skill of any kind. All it requires is that we know where Christ is and love him and are men enough to want to bring men to him."—Record of Christian Work.

No matter how worn and weary you are,
How burdened with toil and with care,
What trials have come to your life to mar
The joy that should always be there,—
Fling them aside upon going to bed,
Bid all but sweet peace to depart,
Lie down to sleep when your prayers are said,
And get up with a song in your heart.

Let nought of the past your slumbers disturb,
Be sure you are right with your God,
And nothing your restful spirit perturb,
Nor care bind you under its rod ;
Compose your mind, bid your thoughts to be still,
Keep the day and the night apart,
Sleep peacefully sweet, fear not any ill,
And get up with a song in your heart.

To-morrow'll take care of things itself,
Leave its burdens alone to-day,
The world, with its toil, its business and pelf,
Should not worry your mind away ;
Lie quietly down your couch to-night,
Keep the evening and morn apart,
Awake with the dawn and its golden light,
And get up with a song in your heart.

Findlay, Ohio.

Findlay, Ohio.

INTEREST ON SAVINGS BANK BALANCES.

With effect from the 1st July 1905, cash deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank may be held either at call, or subject to six months' notice of withdrawal, or partly at call and partly subject to six months' notice of withdrawal. From that date, the rate of interest allowed on deposits at call will be reduced from $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 3 per cent. per annum, and interest will be allowed on all deposits requiring six months' notice of withdrawal at the rate $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, subject to the provisions of the rules.

2. The balances of all accounts existing on the 1st July 1905, as well as all future deposits, will be held at call, unless depositors intimate in writing, on forms which will be available at all Post Office Savings Banks, that they desire that a specified sum should be held subject to six months' notice of withdrawal; and before a sum so held can be withdrawn, it will be necessary for the depositor to give six months' notice, in a form which will be available at the post office, of his intention to make the withdrawal.

3. The annual limit of Rs. 200 and the total limit of Rs. 2,000 in the case of an adult and of Rs. 1,000 in the case of a minor, at present fixed for cash deposits, at call will, and after the 1st July 1905, apply to all cash deposits, whether at call, or subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.

4. In consequence of this change, the rules for the guidance of depositors in Post Office Savings Banks have been amended and will shortly be supplied to all depositors. In the meantime, further particulars regarding the revised rules can be ascertained from the local post office.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Director-General of the

Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA, }
The 24th March 1905.Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
FOR ST. PETERSBURG.

James Stokes of New York to-day informed the St. Petersburg delegates to the World's conference of the Young Men's Christian Association that he would purchase and equip a large Young Men's Christian Association building in one of the principal streets of St. Petersburg. The project will cost about \$75,000.

Exch

ADVOCATES MANUAL TRAINING.

Sir John Cockburn, addressing the British National Association of Manual Training Schools the other day, said that manual training was the best avenue to intelligence and the best moral training. Half the school hours should be taken up in manual instruction. It helped the memory which was largely muscular; it formed character, helping children to detect shams and inaccuracies, and its moral benefits were incalculable.

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MANAGING DIRECTOR,

NAULUCKA, PANJAB.

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Information Wanted.

Mr. George DeRozario of Goa, 56 years of age, Railway Employe, wheat colour, short neck, Small pox mark on face, without beard, medium size, absconded from Agra about 22 years ago. If any Christian brother or sister knows his whereabouts; please write at once to

(MRS.) JENNETTE ROZARIO,

C/o Mr. J. N. HERRING,

34 Cantonment, AGRA.

3

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS,**TAKE NOTICE!!!**

A Christian Rug weaver employed for several years in the Ludhiana Boys Boarding School, is now open to an engagement. He is married. For particulars address:

The Manager of the Nūr Afshān
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